

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XLI. No. 6904.

號二十月九年五十八百八十一英

HONGKONG SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885.

日四初月八年酉乙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. A. GARDNER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. G. GEORGE SMITH & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & CO., 1, Lombard Street, E. C. BATES HARDY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E. C. SAMUEL DRAON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANNUAL WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVAGE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MIGUEL, F. A. DE CRUZ, Sagou, Quelch & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WILSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

REGISTERED OFFICE, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES: In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank receives Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION PURCHASED ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, July 4, 1885. 1128

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION.....\$ 500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO. FIDUCIES.....\$7,500,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—HOL. F. D. SASOON.
Deputy Chairman—A. MOLYER, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, M. GROTE, Esq.
H. L. DALEYMPLE, Hon. W. KENWELL, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. H. E. SASOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager.

SHANGHAI, EVERETT CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON, BANCER, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG, INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 12 " 4 per cent. "

" 6 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BANKS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Depts. granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 24, 1885. 1440

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 in one year, will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may, at their option, transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balance.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, soon after the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank, if needed, on Hongkong Savings' Bank business is forwarded first to the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1885. 1564

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have been nominated by the Board of Directors of the COMMERCIAL AGENTS for the FOREIGN BUSINESS of His Excellency the VICE-ROY of CHINNA.

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, August 11, 1885. 1573

Intimations.



GOVERNMENT SHELTER.

TICKETS entitling DESTITUTES other than Chinese, 24 hours BOARD and LODGING in the above SHELTER can now be obtained at the TREASURY in Books of 20. Each Book costs \$3. Two or three Tickets may be given where intended self is thought desirable. The Men relieved will be allowed opportunities of seeking employment.

Charitable persons are earnestly requested to refrain from giving Money to DESTITUTES, and to avail themselves of the above or some other organised method of relief.

Hongkong, June 13, 1885. 978

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,

(FORMERLY ARTICLED APPRENTICE AND LAT-
TERLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)

At the urgent request of his European
and American patients and friends,
has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occi-
pied by Dr. ROGERS,
No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.
Sole Address—
2, DUDDELL STREET,
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 29, 1885. 66

KOBEE BEEF.

MR. J. KENNEDY will kill KOBE
BULLDOGS on MONDAYS and
FRIDAYS. Orders should be sent to the
House Butcher on those days for de-
livery on TUESDAY and SATURDAY
MORNINGS.

Hongkong, September 9, 1885. 1571

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 12 " 4 per cent. "

" 6 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BANKS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Depts. granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 24, 1885. 1440

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF

SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES & AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE BARRELLER FOWLING PIECES in Cases, with IMPLEMENTS, complete, from \$15.00.

ELEY'S Brown, Blue and Green CARTRIDGE CASES.

ELEY'S White FEET, Grey CLOTH and Grease-proof WADS.

ELEY'S Cylindrical Wire CARTRIDGES.

Newcastle Chilled SHOT, all sizes.

PICARD & WILKINSON'S 'ALLIANCE' SPORTING POWDER.

Re-capping, Loading and Ramming MACHINES.

Combined Loading and Turnover MACHINES.

POWDER and Shot MEASURES, and FLASKS.

Exploded Shell EXTRACTORS.

Water-proof CANVAS and LEATHER LEGGINGS.

Field and CASE GUN CLEANERS, Gun OIL.

OU BOTTLES, SCREW-DRIVERS, and CASE CUTTERS.

CALCUTTA—PITH SUN HATS (extra thick for Sportsmen).

English-made Hand-sown SHOOTING BOOTS.

(PIC-NIC and SHOOTING PARTIES supplied with FRESH STORES, WINES, &c., at special rates.)

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, August 23, 1885. 1478

SCIENCE.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,

Surgeon Dentist,

(FORMERLY ARTICLED APPRENTICE AND LAT-
TERLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)

At the urgent request of his European
and American patients and friends,
has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occi-
pied by Dr. ROGERS,
No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.
Sole Address—
2, DUDDELL STREET,
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 29, 1885. 66

KOBEE BEEF.

MR. J. KENNEDY will kill KOBE
BULLDOGS on MONDAYS and
FRIDAYS. Orders should be sent to the
House Butcher on those days for de-
livery on TUESDAY and SATURDAY
MORNINGS.

Hongkong, September 9, 1885. 1571

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 12 " 4 per cent. "

" 6 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BANKS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Depts. granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 24, 1885. 1440

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 12 " 4 per cent. "

" 6 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BANKS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Depts. granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 24, 1885. 1440

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
ARE NOW LANDING

DEVON'S NONPARFEL KEROSINE
OIL.

HITCHCOOK MECHANICAL
NO CHIMNEY
LAMP.

S T U D E N T ' S L A M P.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.

MACKENZIE & MACKENZIE'S
BISCUITS.

NEW SEASONS TEA,
in 5 or 10 Catty Boxes.

YELLOW GOSHUE BUTTER,
in 5 or 10 lbs Tins.

Condensed MILK.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.
COOKING STOVES.
AGATE IRON WARE.
Milner's FIRE PROOF SAFES.
Do. CASH AND PAPER
BOXES.

ALLEN & GENTER'S
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

BEER AND PORTER
in
Hogsheads.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT

of
OILMAN'S STORES,
AND
WINES,

at the lowest possible prices

FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
Hongkong, September 2, 1885. 1519

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE at the PEAK, with Large
TENNIS GROUND attached. A
good View of the Harbour and out to Sea.
Apply to

'PEAK',
o/o, THIS OFFICE.
Hongkong, April 11, 1885. 614

FOR SALE.

THE SPANISH STEAMER
PASIG.
Apply to

REMEDIOS & CO.
Hongkong, September 4, 1885. 1531

FOR SALE.

COURSE, DISTANCE,
AND
AVERAGE SPEED TABLES,
FROM
LONDON, TO THE SUEZ CANAL,
TO
INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,
WITH
VARIOUS OTHER TABLES AND NOTES,
BY
W. A. GULLAND.

To be obtained at the
CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
FALCONER & CO.
Hongkong, September 2, 1884. 1475

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM &
CHAMPAGNE;
Quarts... 320 per Case of 1 doz
Pints... 221... 2
Do. Frères & De Geron & Co.'s
BORDEAUX CLARETS AND
WHITE WINES
Bordeaux's Celeste, 'Barley Bree'
WHISKY... 1/2 per Case of 1 doz
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

NOW PUBLISHED.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL,
THEORETICAL AND POPULAR
ASPECTS,
BY
ERNEST J. EITEL, PH.D., TURKISH
THIRD EDITION.
REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.

Price, 15.50.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, August 20, 1884. 1398

To-day's Advertisements.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PUNJAM & SUNGHEE DUA SAMAN-
TAN MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES'
ORDINANCES, 1865 TO 1883,
OF HONGKONG.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000
Divided into 40,000 Shares of £10 each;
of which 15,000 are fully paid-up; Shares
and allotted; 20,000 will be allotted
and issued as provided for in the
Articles of Association of the
Company, and the remaining
5,000 are offered to the
Public and are Payable
as follows, viz.:

£3 on application, £2 on allotment, and the
residue when and as the same shall
from time to time be called up
under the Provisions contained
in the Articles of As-
sociation of the Com-
pany.

Directors:

The Honourable F. D. SASOON,
C. P. CHATER, Esq. A. M. MOLYER, Esq.
W. H. RAY, Esq. F. E. SASOON, Esq.
D. GILLIES, Esq. H. G. C. SASOON, Esq.
G. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. W. WOTTON, Esq.

Bankers:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Solicitors:

Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON,
35, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Secretary:

F. H. O. WILSON, Esq.
(PRO TERR.)

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debts contracted by the Officers of
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ANNE H. SMITH, American ship, Capt.
R. B. Brown.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

B. H. STEVENSON, German brig, Captain
Chr. Meyer.—Meichers & Co.

EDWARD MAY, American barque, Capt.
C. A. Johnson.—Russell & Co.

FRANK PENDLETON, American ship, Capt.
E. P. Nichola.—Order.

HAROLDINE, American 4-masted schooner,
Captain Tibbets.—Order.

HIGHLANDER, American ship, Capt. N. A.
Bobbelderv.—Russell & Co.

KILLARNEY, British steamer, Captain
H. O'Neill.—Captain.

NATURAPS, British ship, Captain Ed. H.
Lovitt.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

PENNSOR, American barque, Capt. P. L.
Chapman.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

PARIS, French barque, Capt. Sovraine.

TITAN, American ship, Capt. C. H. Allyn.
Russell & Co.

Not Responsible for Debts.

THE Company has been formed for the
purpose of acquiring by purchase from
the Vendors at the price of £16,000,000 which
the Vendors agreed to take in fully
paid-up Shares of the Company certain
valuable concessions granted by the Sultan
of Pahang, and of working certain
mines in mineral lands of Pahang and at Sungai
Dua Samant, in the State of Pahang in
the Malay Peninsula, containing Gold, Tin,
Silver, and other minerals.

The Capital required for the above objects
is £400,000 to be raised by the issue of
40,000 Shares of £10 each, of which 15,000
Shares, fully paid up, will be allotted and issued
to the Vendors, who are the promoters
of the Company, or their nominees,
in pursuance of an Agreement dated
7th September, 1885, between the Vendors
and a Trustee on behalf of the Company, by which
the Vendors agreed to sell and con-
cession to the Company at the price of
£160,000, and to accept payment of the
same in fully paid-up Shares of the
Company, to be allotted and issued to
the promoters or their nominees and are to be
paid for as follows.—£3 within 14 days
after the registration of the Company, £2
within a further 14 days, and the remainder
as the Board may decide. And the remaining
5,000 Shares only are offered to the
public, which will be allotted and issued
as the Directors of the Company shall determine,
and shall be paid for as follows.—£3
on application, £2 on allotment, and the
remainder when and as the same shall from
time to time be called up under the
provisions of the Articles of Association
of the Company.

Both properties have an area of about
100 square miles respectively, and are held
direct from His Highness the Sultan of
Pahang, for the terms of 70 and 50 years
respectively.

The locality of the Company's proposed
operations has been known to be auriferous
for ages past, and has been worked, though
in a primitive and very incomplete way, by
Chinese and Siamese, during a period ex-
tending over some centuries.

With the object of thoroughly testing the
representations made to them with regard to these mines, the
promoters of the Company secured the
services of Mr. Thomas James Haughton,
F.R.C.S., a well-known Mining Engineer
and Assayer at 110, Cannon Street, London,
who was specially retained and em-
ployed by them to explore the mines upon
the concessions, and to report upon them.

His report is a most favourable one and was
afterwards completely corroborated and confirmed by the eminent Geologist
and Mineralogist, The Reverend JULIAN
E. TENISON-WOODS, who also visited and
reported on the concessions in the
Company's behalf.

The services of Mr. Haughton, who is a
thoroughly practical Mining Engineer,
have been engaged by the Company as
their General Manager for the term of 4
years to start and put the Company's
Mines in full working order.

The question of labour, road making,
etc., do not appear to present any greater
difficulties than are always inseparable from
similar undertakings.

The properties only have been entered
into, and registered on the 4th day of
November, 1884, 14th day of August, 1885,
and the 7th day of September, 1885.

Copies of these Agreements, a Memorandum
and an Article of Association of the
Company, the report of Mr. Haughton,
and the Prospectus can all be seen at the
Office of the Company, situated at 55
Queen's Road, Hongkong, or at their
Agents.

Applications for Shares, which will be
received until the 30th September, 1885,
must be made on a form which can be ob-
tained from the Secretary of the Company
at their Office, 55 Queen's Road, Hongkong,
and the amount payable on application paid
to The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation at Hongkong. If no allotment
is made, the deposit will be returned with-
out any deduction, but without any interest,
and where the number of shares allotted
is less than the number applied for, the
surplus will be credited in reduction of the
amount payable on the allotment and any
excess refunded.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, September 12, 1885. 1591

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received Instructions
from H. M. NAVAL STOREKEEPER
to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th September, 1885, at Noon, at H. M.
Naval Yard.—

SUNDAY NAVAL & VICTUALLING
CONDENMED STORES, &c.,
comprising—

OLD IRON, CHAIN CABLE, PAPER STUFF,
CANVAS RAGS, HOSES, LAMPS, BLANKETS,
BISCUITS, CHOCOLATE, TOBACCO, OILS,
CLOTHING AND IMPLMENTS.

2000 lbs.

TRUNKS, &c., &c.

TRADE OF SAL.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 12, 1885. 1590

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Aspinwall*, Capt. Sterwartz,

having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed and stored
at their risk, into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notified to the Undersigned to be given before
3 p.m. on the 12th inst.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
12th Inst. will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SLEIMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 12, 1885. 1591

Prizes, German steamer, 1,100; Sören-
ien, Saigon Sept. 7, Rice.—EDWARD
SCHELLHAAS & CO.

Broadside, British steamer, 1,416; E.
Wodall, Amoy Sept. 10, General—BUN-

HIN CHAN.

Cambria, American steamer, 973; R.
Cass, Saigon Sept. 8, General—ORDEN.

Menzaleh, French steamer, 1,271; C.
Bouc, Yokohama Sept. 6, Mail—GENERAL
MISSIONS MARITIMES.

Orester, British steamer, 1,323; J. K.
Webster, Shanghai via Foochow Sept. 10,
General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Twinning, German steamer, 674; J.
Schmidt, Haiphong Sept. 10, General—
MARTY & CO.

Anton, for Hoihow,
Attone, for Shanghai,
Gildland, for Shangha,
Kokien, for Amoy and Tamsui,
Rovetta, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

September 12.—

Anton, for Hoihow,
Attone, for Shanghai,
Gildland, for Shangha,
Kokien, for Amoy and Tamsui,
Rovetta, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Leander, for Foochow,
Olympia, for Hong Coln Bay.

Nam-nian, for Haiphong.

Ban Lee, for Bangkok.

Ashington, for Shanghai.

Amoy, for Wuhu.

Athol, for Swatow and Amoy.

Bevenue, for Yokohama and Kobe.

Rapido, for Bangkok.

Reverend, for Chefoo.

Siemsen, for Shanghai.

Fero, for Chefoo.

DEMOULDING.

September 12.—

Per Amoy, for Foochow.

Per Foochow, for Amoy.

Per Foochow, for Amoy.

THE CHINA MAIL.

A Mr. Hamamoto Yasumaro, who has returned to Yokohama from Port Hamilton, where he was employed by the English naval authorities as interpreter, reports that the torpedoes that were laid at that place have been removed, and other defensive works discontinued.

The Saigonese of the 6th inst. states that an Annamite resident at Cholon, Annam-Chau by name, who is not a Catholic, has subscribed a sum of \$5000 for the relief of the Annamite Christian refugees from Binhthau who have sought shelter at Saigon, and a further sum of \$3000 for the victims of the troubles at Vicks.

A Tokyo vernacular paper publishes the following telegram:—*St. Petersburg, September 1st.—A scheme has been developed by the Russian Government for raising 170,000,000 roubles by the Finance Department during the following eighteen years for the reconstruction of her men-of-war, after having obtained the vote of the Legislative Council.*

A QUARREL occurred on the 8th instant between the workmen in the tobacco manufactory in Poona da Rodo at Macao and some Police Lukongs. Two of the workmen were taken into custody. The workmen in the manufactory attempted at first to resist the guards, but the energy of the explosion, and the forcible argument of the revolver caused the crowd quickly to disperse.

The Macao *Independent* of the 10th instant says that notwithstanding the prohbitory notice given, the Chinese Sakau and Sankau continue to breed pigs as before. The Inspector of the Lai Shandu, accompanied by their Presidents and the Administrator of Chinese affairs, paid a visit to the spot, where they found four transgressors of the orders, two of whom were ordered to pay a fine of \$5 each on the spot and the other two were told to remove the pigs. To prevent any resistance on the part of the Chinese, the stations at the two places were reinforced by some 14 or 15 men.

A CHINAMAN named Kwai In, twenty-two years of age, of No. 12 Hillier Street, died in the Tung Wah Hospital yesterday morning, from the effects, it is believed, of opium poisoning. The body was sent to the Mortuary, there to await, together with the body of the assassin McNeil, who died on Thursday last, the convenience of the Coroner. We pity the jurymen who will have to visit the Mortuary on Monday next, and should advise them to supply themselves with disinfectants and stimulants before proceeding to West Point. It is not altogether improbable that the visit to the Mortuary, thus postponed, may entail further work for the Coroner.

A most audacious and somewhat surprising robbery is reported to have been committed some time last night in the centre of the City. On the employees of Mr. Ibrahim bhooy Pubhoy visiting their master's godown, situated in the private lane which has its entrance from Queen's Road Central just beside Messrs Rose & Co.'s store, and runs down to the Praya, emerging between Douglas Laprik & Co.'s and the Insurance Fire Station, this morning, they discovered that one padlock had been opened and removed, and that the staples of a patent lock, also taken away, had been pried off the godown entered and two bags of silk, value \$300, stolen. It is not known at what hour the godown was entered. If the robbery was committed during the night it is strange that the watchmen, of whom there are several in the vicinity, gave no alarm, or seem not to have noticed it. One of the assistants employed by Messrs Rose & Co. had his suspicions aroused by seeing three Chinamen, dressed in dark clothes, loitering near the end of the lane about half past eight last night. Had there been any policeman about, it was his intention to have drawn attention to these men. As yet the Police, we believe, have been unable to find any trace of the cheeky burglar. We notice that there is a gate at each end of the lane. There are not shut or locked at night, we believe. Why, we cannot say.

The recall of Sir Charles Warren, the British Special Commissioner in Binhthau, mentioned in an Indian telegraph published in our issue of Thursday last, is probably due to the position which he has taken up with regard to the ratification of Dutch extraction in the new Protectorate. Sir Charles holds the opinion that these settlers ought to be excluded from land grants in the Protectorate, and has made definite proposals to that effect. These proposals have been loudly condemned on all sides by the members of the Cape Parliament, and it is evident from a remark made by Colonel Stoy, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a deputation of the Aborigines Protection Society, that they are not approved of by the Imperial Government. Colonel Stoy said he was not one of those who wished British colonization to be inferior to that of any power; but he asked the deputation frankly to look at the position which he should occupy, if he, as the representative of that rule, which his Majesty holds over many races, were to say that in one part England alone shall come while all other nationalities and persons, however worthy they may be, shall be excluded. Yet that was out of the conditions of colonization which Khambo; the ruler of

Binhthau, attached to his offer to allow his country to be annexed by Britain. This offer was, of course, refused by Britain, as the condition stipulated for was repugnant alike to the spirit and letter of English law. Sir Charles Warren, however, is a strong advocate of this principle, and, as we have already pointed out, his recall is probably due to his persistent adherence to his views. It has been an open secret that his relations with Sir Hercules Robinson, the High Commissioner at the Cape, and the other officials have been extremely unfriendly, and this also may have helped to bring about his recall. Whatever may be the merits of the present dispute, Sir Charles will no doubt receive from the Government the credit he so well deserves for accomplishing a most difficult and dangerous mission without bloodshed. The task of pacifying and restoring order in Binhthau, and harmony between the Blacks and the filibustering Boers was particularly ticklish, and its completion without conflict of any kind shows that Sir Charles Warren is a man of extraordinary tact and judgment.

The quietest ascent ever made of Mount Blane has been performed by Mr. Evans of Chester who did the whole distance from Chonmou to the summit in twelve hours—half the time usually considered necessary—and with a prolonged rest at the Grands Mulets. Almost at the same time, the first ascent of the Waterford year was made by some members of the Alpine Club, and this, too, was accomplished quickly and successfully.

SAYS THE *FOOCHOW ECHO*.—One of the generals in command of the Chinese troops ordered his men to fire at the coming wind when it began to get heavy last week. It need not be said that the soldiers promptly blazed away. We, always in pursuit of the following, duly authenticated with name and date. On one occasion a certain general proceeding against some rebels was hindered by the excessive rain and ordered his troops to explode crackers, etc., and throw their spears against the wind and rain—and there was a great calm.

THE *Japan Mail* of the 5th instant says:—We believe that the arrangements for the amalgamation of Kyodo Unyu Kisha and the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha are now complete, with the exception of a few easily settled details. Unless our information is incorrect, the result of the amalgamation will to some extent be contrary to general expectation, inasmuch as the Mitsu Bishi's active share in the Nihon Kisen, the new Company is to be called, will be comparatively small. It is to be sincerely trusted that the working scheme of the new concern will be purged, as far as possible from official interference, that really able men will be chosen to superintend its business, and that there will be extended to that such a measure of independence as may enable them to ensure the success of the undertaking.

FOOT FORT WORTH, TEXAS, says the *Electrical Review* of New York, comes the startling intelligence of a 'Great Discovery,' by J. H. Brown, who has invented a telegraph and telephone without batteries, by which a pair of instruments, magneto transmitters and receivers, he both telegraphed and telephoned between Cleburne and Fort Worth, a distance of thirty-eight miles, for two hours. The telegraphing was done by tapping the diaphragm. As is usual in all these tests the line was totally free from outside induction, and worked perfectly satisfactorily. By-and-by, when this sort of thing has brought the science down to a point when all of us can carry a set of telephones in our pockets and make our own connections, when experts shall have reduced the present complex affair to the simplicity of a stick and a string, when the cumbersome detail of operators, tall line and local switch boards, become less than the moral law, then quarterly payments, rents, ampoures and ohms are done away with, how happy we all will be!

LYDIA PASHKOFF, apparently a Parisian Madame de Novikoff, announces in the Figaro the approaching restoration of the Empire of Tamerlane under the sceptre of the 'White Czar,' and she explains that this empire must include as a matter of course—otherwise it would not be 'Tamerlane's empire'—Delhi on the Ganges. In the first instance, however, the White Czar will be satisfied with all the territory lying between Afghanistan and the frontiers of China; and it will not be until after war with England that he will take possession of 'Delhi on the Ganges.' The coronation of the White Czar at Samarqand; and the Emir of Bokhara (who, equally with the chief of the neighbouring Khanates, dislikes the idea of being formally and finally effaced) is to give up, for the occasion, Tamerlane's insignia of power—his helmet, that is to say, his sabre, and his shield. The Emperor of China is to be called upon to cede to the new empire all outlying territories in which the bulk of the inhabitants are Mohammedans; and before long the world will see with wonder, united beneath the same august ruler, the greatest Christian empire and the greatest Mahomedan empire. Many things, however, may happen before that.

THE S. S. 'EXPEDIT' ASHORE.—A telegram has been received here this morning stating that the Dutch steamer *Expedit*, Captain Schubert, which left here on Tuesday morning for Haiphong, with a general cargo on board, has gone on shore at a rock of Hainan Head. No particulars are given.

THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN ANNAM.—We learn from the *Uniti Indi-Chia* that the German steamer *Geude*, hired by the Quinshan Mission, has fortunately remained and brought to Saigon 700 Christians from the province of Khanhhoa, where the massacres were being committed. There will remain 2000 Christians in Khanhhoa and 2000 others in Binhthau.

The *Geude* has at once returned to Khanhhoa to save, if possible, more unfortunate from almost certain death. The crew of the *Geude* are not approved of by the Imperial Government. Col. Stanley said he was not one of those who wished British colonization to be inferior to that of any power; but he asked the deputation frankly to look at the position which he should occupy, if he, as the representative of that rule, which his Majesty holds over many races, were to say that in one part England alone shall come while all other nationalities and persons, however worthy they may be, shall be excluded. Yet that was out of the conditions of colonization which Khambo; the ruler of

the *Artifice* of the *Messengers* Marti, chartered by the Mission, has also started for the coast of Binhthau.

There seems little doubt that up to the present, the massacres in Annam amount to 7,000 in Quang-Ngai, 10,000 in Binhthau and 7,000 in Phu-Yen. Not a single Christian in this last province has escaped assassination. The passengers by the S. S. *Saigon*, saw for three weeks, the flames arising from the villages of Phu-Yen during the period of the massacre.

THE 'SAN PABO' IN A TYPHOON.—The C. & O. Co.'s steamer *San Pablo* on her last trip from here to Yokohama encountered a typhoon. On her arrival at the latter port she reported as follows:—

Left Hongkong on the 22nd August and had light southerly wind until 6 p.m. on the 23rd, when, in Formosa Channel, of Amoy, we struck the outer circle of a typhoon. The wind increased rapidly to a gale from the N.E. accompanied by a fast rising and falling barometer. At 8 p.m. it was blowing a gale from the N.E. and the sea still rising from the N.E. we were compelled to slow down. Finding the N.W. passing typhoon was trading the N.W. course, the centre bearing E.S.E. from the headway and being unable to make enough headway against the high wind to enable us to get away from the centre, we decided to keep the vessel in the left hand semicircle of the typhoon. The engines were therefore slowed down and the ship kept stationary 1½ miles E.N.E. of the island of Otonom, about 12 miles off the coast. At midnight the gale was very heavy from the north with constantly increasing N.E. sea. We found by the rapid falling of the barometer and the dirty state of the weather that the ship was too near the centre of the typhoon, and therefore we attempted to run to the S.W., but found it was too dangerous, on account of the very high sea and low free-board of the ship, she being deeply laden, so we hauled the vessel head to sea again. From 5 p.m. to midnight the gale had blown with typhoon force from the N.W., accompanied by terrific squalls at half hour intervals, with rain pouring in torrents; the ship being completely enveloped in spray, squalid and rain, which drove along 20 feet above the surface of the sea. Shortly after midnight, barometer 28.80, there came the first gale, followed shortly afterwards by another, and at one o'clock a calm; the rain ceasing to fall in torrents. After half an hour's calm, the gale broke out again from the S.W., but it gradually abated after day-break. At noon on the 24th we got out of the typhoon circle, the rain ceased, and the sky breaking, we found ourselves under the west coast of Formosa. The ship having been driven bodily across the Channel, broadside on. The ship came out of the storm without a scratch, having shipped out few heavy seas, behaving admirably throughout. During the remainder of the passage we had light southerly winds and fine weather.

INSPECTOR MACK AND THE SHANGHAI POLICE.

The Shanghai papers to hand by the last mail contain long and most elaborate reports of the case in which Arthur Mack, late Detective Inspector in the Shanghai Police Force, sued the Municipal Council of Shanghai for \$5,000 as damages for wrongful dismissal. The case was begun on the 1st instant in the Court of Consuls, before Dr. Luhson, the German Consul-General, and Doyen of the Consular Body; Mr. C. Alabaster, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul-General, and Mr. G. H. Scidmore, the U. S. Vice-Consul-General in Charge, Mr. W. V. Drummond appearing for the plaintiff, and

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

Did he give you any reasons, or say anything why you were not in a class?—I do not know how he mentioned it, but he said something to the effect that being the detective and knowing my duty, I was not in a class. He left me to use my discretion in performing my duties.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The discussion in the House of Commons on July 30, though Sir Richard Cross spared it in a tone which seems to us more of that of the agitator than of the statesman, was, on the whole, satisfactory. We can imagine no calamity greater than that such discussions as these should be conducted in general meetings, forced in by the publication of a sort of literature which, however high its motive may have been, is precisely such as men with the worst motives in the world might endeavour to circulate. That some change in the laws protecting children against the wickedness of men and women who seem to us better characterized as devils than as mere prostitutes, should be made—though it was known that electric meters would be placed in houses where electricity was to be used, but no one dreamed that the electric meter would imitate the gas meters. People gave up gas and adopted the electric light in its place, remarking to the gas companies in a scornful tone, "Aha!" and saying to themselves, "We shall now be charged only for the amount of light that we actually use." It will thus greatly dismay the electricity-consuming public to learn that an electric meter in one's city is a new charge, and having learned that, the gas companies, in their greed, made a fortune of the great deal more effective than the public purposes we heartily agreed.

What we consider that a daily paper passes through the hands of probably a thousand people who can contribute nothing to the legislative changes required, for every one who can contribute something, it is obvious that the circulation of facts and statements which miss the only end by which they can effect any good in 999 cases out of a thousand, and in a large proportion of the cases in which they miss their end, do an enormous amount of mischief, sowing the seeds of the very evil which their publication was intended to prevent, is a calamity of no ordinary kind. It will be said that, even amongst those who cannot influence legislation, the circulation of these horrible facts, or ascertained facts, excites a salutary feeling of moral indignation which takes expression in public meetings such as those of which we have lately heard so much. The new legislation may, perhaps, strike down one miscreant in a month at most, who might not otherwise have been struck equally hard; and we shall all rejoice in the extra severity of the blow. But what will come of those not thought of those in their agitations, those fond of those corrupting memories, which the reading or writing of them addresses leaves behind it? It is simple childish to suppose that the young, or even the middle-aged, can hear all these matters discussed and not suffer, suffer fearfully, from the consequences. If, owing to thought, be the source—as we all know that it is—of purity of action, the mischief done to purity of thought—in so many thousand cases will infinitely outweigh the blow struck against impurity of action in the few cases in which we may succeed in striking such a blow. Moreover, we can see no reason in the world why an equally severe blow should not have been struck without all this moral plague of contagious reading and more contagious rhetoric. Publicity may do good in exciting the better currents of public opinion, even though it is concerned with pure evil, where it merely repels, and does not excite any morbid curiosity. It does fifty times as much evil as good where it does excite morbid curiosity, and leads decent people to dwell on unhealthy subjects with which it is simply impossible for them to deal in any practical or effective way. To those who have heard the ghastly laughter, the wicked sneers, the cynical jibes to which these publications have given birth in the streets, in railway carriages, in inn-yard scenes and pictures, to those who have seen modest-looking girls buying and selling, to those who have seen the unctuousness of some of the protest raised at public meetings against the wickedness asserted or revealed—it seems likely that needs will have been sown far and wide by this dreadful propaganda which will bear fruit in the great excess of impurity first, and vice afterwards.

We do not for a moment doubt the reality, the depth, and the intensity of the moral indignation expressed; but that moral indignation would been just as real, deep, and intense on any fitting occasion without the ghastly readings and meetings which have given occasion to it, whilst in many cases, even those who feel that indignation most sincerely must have been affected with Indignation in some of its varied forms, and all of such sufferers would obtain relief if they were properly treated for Dipsosia.

ANOTHER CASE IN POINT.

Crofton, Christina Co., Ky., U.S.A., January 1st, 1882.

Dear Sir,—My daughter, Sarah F. Walker, last January was confined to her bed, and had been for twelve months, was under treatment of the prominent physicians, who said she had Consumption and Heart Disease. The doctors and all that saw her said she was bound to die. But I persuaded her to take your Seigel's Syrup, and after having used two and a half 60 dr. bottles she was restored to perfect health, and said she felt better than she had for five years. My daughter is now living and enjoying good health, but had it not been for your medicine she would have now been dead.—Yours, &c., (Rev.) M. M. Malt.

Any one doubting this can write to Sarah F. Walker, Crofton, Ky.

N.B.—If you think this worth printing, please do so; if not, give it to the waste basket.

PROUNOUNCED HOPELESS BY FOUR DOCTORS.

Mr. W. Bouchier, Eastover, Bridgwater, sends the following:

West Quay, Bridgwater, December 21st, 1883.

Dear Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Mother Seigel's Carbolic Syrup. For a period of eight years I suffered from a severe cough and indigestion, with frequent attacks of rheumatism; and for eleven months I was under medical treatment, without deriving the slightest benefit. The last four doctors I was under assumed that mine was a hopeless case, and gave me up as incurable. About that time I heard of Seigel's Syrup, which I was induced to try, and through its use, I am thankful to say, I quickly got restored to health, and am now able to follow my usual occupation. I may say that whenever I feel the least symptom of my old complaints I at once take a few doses of the Syrup, which quickly sets me all right. I send you this in the hope that other sufferers may be induced to give it a trial. Your truly,

(Signed) Wm. Read.

APRIL MAN, 1883.

Whittle Woods, near Chorley, December 29th, 1883.

Dear Sir.—Mother Seigel's medicine sells exceeding well with us, that try it speak highly in its favour. We have a case of a young lady that had been troubled many years with pains after eating. She tells us that the pains were entirely taken away after a few doses of your medicine.

Yours truly,

Harriet King.

APRIL SIXTY YEARS.

55, Newgate Street, Workop, Notts, December 26th, 1883.

Gentlemen.—It is with the greatest of pleasure I accord my testimony as to the efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup. My

piece of machinery in existence. A machine that will wear to the consumption of, say, 2,000 feet of gas in a vacant house where no gas whatever has been burned has no conscience and no sense of the difference between right and wrong. Other articles employed in the artificial illumination of houses have been found tractable and honest. If you have six pounds of candles locked up in your house while you spend a month in the country they will not burn themselves up during your absence, and you will find them on the table when you return, unbroken, indeed, nine of Russian candles have stolen them. So, too, a can of petroleum oil does not burn, unless it is wilfully brought in contact with fire, and

so long as the kerosene can is left untouched in the closet it will never be guilty of consuming itself for the mere pleasure of exasperating its owner.

When the electric light was introduced people naturally supposed that it would prove to be an honest as well as a brilliant light. It was known that electric meters would be placed in houses where electricity was to be used, but no one dreamed that the electric meter would imitate the gas meters. People gave up gas and adopted the electric light in its place, remarking to the gas companies in a scornful tone, "Aha!" and saying to themselves, "We shall now be charged only for the amount of light that we actually use." It will thus greatly dismay the electricity-consuming public to learn that an electric meter in one's city is a new charge, and having learned that, the gas companies, in their greed, made a fortune of the great deal more effective than the public purposes we heartily agreed.

What we consider that a daily

paper passes through the hands of probably a thousand people who can contribute nothing to the legislative changes required, for every one who can contribute something, it is obvious that the circulation of facts and statements which miss the only end by which they can effect any good in 999 cases out of a thousand, and in a large proportion of the cases in which they miss their end, do an enormous amount of mischief, sowing the seeds of the very evil which their publication was intended to prevent, is a calamity of no ordinary kind. It will be said that, even amongst those who cannot influence legislation, the circulation of these horrible facts, or ascertained facts, excites a salutary feeling of moral indignation which takes expression in public meetings such as those of which we have lately heard so much. The new legislation may, perhaps, strike down one miscreant in a month at most, who might not otherwise have been struck equally hard; and we shall all rejoice in the extra severity of the blow. But what will come of those not thought of those in their agitations, those fond of those corrupting memories, which the reading or writing of them addresses leaves behind it? It is simple childish to suppose that the young, or even the middle-aged, can hear all these matters discussed and not suffer, suffer fearfully, from the consequences. If, owing to thought, be the source—as we all know that it is—of purity of action, the mischief done to purity of thought—in so many thousand cases will infinitely outweigh the blow struck against impurity of action in the few cases in which we may succeed in striking such a blow. Moreover, we can see no reason in the world why an equally severe blow should not have been struck without all this moral plague of contagious reading and more contagious rhetoric. Publicity may do good in exciting the better currents of public opinion, even though it is concerned with pure evil, where it merely repels, and does not excite any morbid curiosity. It does fifty times as much evil as good where it does excite morbid curiosity, and leads decent people to dwell on unhealthy subjects with which it is simply impossible for them to deal in any practical or effective way. To those who have heard the ghastly laughter, the wicked sneers, the cynical jibes to which these publications have given birth in the streets, in railway carriages, in inn-yard scenes and pictures, to those who have seen modest-looking girls buying and selling, to those who have seen the unctuousness of some of the protest raised at public meetings against the wickedness asserted or revealed—it seems likely that needs will have been sown far and wide by this dreadful propaganda which will bear fruit in the great excess of impurity first, and vice afterwards.

We do not for a moment doubt the reality,

the depth, and the intensity of the moral indignation expressed; but that moral indignation would been just as real, deep, and intense on any fitting occasion without the ghastly readings and meetings which have given occasion to it, whilst in many cases, even those who feel that indignation most sincerely must have been affected with Indignation in some of its varied forms, and all of such sufferers would obtain relief if they were properly treated for Dipsosia.

ANOTHER CASE IN POINT.

Crofton, Christina Co., Ky., U.S.A., January 1st, 1882.

Dear Sir,—My daughter, Sarah F. Walker, last January was confined to her bed, and had been for twelve months, was under treatment of the prominent physicians, who said she had Consumption and Heart Disease.

The doctors and all that saw her said she was bound to die. But I persuaded her to take your Seigel's Syrup, and after having used two and a half 60 dr. bottles she was restored to perfect health, and said she felt better than she had for five years. My daughter is now living and enjoying good health, but had it not been for your medicine she would have now been dead.—Yours, &c., (Rev.) M. M. Malt.

Any one doubting this can write to Sarah F. Walker, Crofton, Ky.

N.B.—If you think this worth printing, please do so; if not, give it to the waste basket.

PROUNOUNCED HOPELESS BY FOUR DOCTORS.

Mr. W. Bouchier, Eastover, Bridgwater, sends the following:

West Quay, Bridgwater, December 21st, 1883.

Dear Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Mother Seigel's Carbolic Syrup. For a period of eight years I suffered from a severe cough and indigestion, with frequent attacks of rheumatism; and for eleven months I was under medical treatment, without deriving the slightest benefit. The last four doctors I was under assumed that mine was a hopeless case, and gave me up as incurable. About that time I heard of Seigel's Syrup, which I was induced to try, and through its use, I am thankful to say, I quickly got restored to health, and am now able to follow my usual occupation. I may say that whenever I feel the least symptom of my old complaints I at once take a few doses of the Syrup, which quickly sets me all right. I send you this in the hope that other sufferers may be induced to give it a trial. Your truly,

(Signed) Wm. Read.

APRIL MAN, 1883.

Whittle Woods, near Chorley, December 29th, 1883.

Dear Sir.—Mother Seigel's medicine sells exceeding well with us, that try it speak highly in its favour. We have a case of a young lady that had been troubled many years with pains after eating. She tells us that the pains were entirely taken away after a few doses of your medicine.

Yours truly,

Harriet King.

APRIL SIXTY YEARS.

55, Newgate Street, Workop, Notts, December 26th, 1883.

Gentlemen.—It is with the greatest of pleasure I accord my testimony as to the efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup. My

piece of machinery in existence. A machine that will wear to the consumption of, say, 2,000 feet of gas in a vacant house where no gas whatever has been burned has no conscience and no sense of the difference between right and wrong. Other articles employed in the artificial illumination of houses have been found tractable and honest. If you have six pounds of candles locked up in your house while you spend a month in the country they will not burn themselves up during your absence, and you will find them on the table when you return, unbroken, indeed, nine of Russian candles have stolen them. So, too, a can of petroleum oil does not burn, unless it is wilfully brought in contact with fire, and

so long as the kerosene can is left untouched in the closet it will never be guilty of consuming itself for the mere pleasure of exasperating its owner.

When the electric light was introduced

people naturally supposed that it would prove to be an honest as well as a brilliant light. It was known that electric meters would be placed in houses where electricity was to be used, but no one dreamed that the electric meter would imitate the gas meters—in fact, I began to think she was incurable, until your marvellous medicine was tried.—I remain, yours truly,

Alfred Ford.

who has suffered from acute Dipsosia for over sixteen years, is now perfectly better through the sole help of your Syrup. I have spent pounds in medicines from doctors—in fact, I began to think she was incurable, until your marvellous medicine was tried.—I remain, yours truly,

Alfred Ford.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES and CHAMBERS, No. 7, Queen's Road, lately occupied by MESSRS. MATTHEWS, & CO.

Apply to B. I. R. D. & P. A. M. E. R.

Who will exhibit Plans and arrange Offices to suit applicants.

Hongkong, April 8, 1885.

797

NO LET.

COLLEGE CHAMBERS' late HOTEL DE L'UNIVERSITE, Single Rooms or SUITES of APARTMENTS.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, May 11, 1885.

779

TO LET.

NO. 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.

Entry to be had immediately.

Apply to ROBERT LANG & CO., Queen's Road.

Hongkong, August 31, 1885.

1600

TO LET.

ELVUE, Kowloon, with GARDEN and TENNIS COURT attached. Entry at once.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, August 24, 1885.

1447

TO LET.

THE OFFICES, No. 54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, at present in the occupation of the HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO ST. BOAT CO., LIMITED.

Entry or about 1st July, 1885.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, May 26, 1885.

861

TO BE LET.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

Hongkong, July 28, 1885.

1272

TO LET.

(With Possession from 1st October, 1885.)

HOUSE, No. 8, STANLEY STREET, 1, WELLINGTON STREET.

Gas and Water laid on.

For Particulars, apply to ROZARIO & CO.

Hongkong, July 22, 1885.

1235

INSURANCES.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Company are

prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, November 5, 1885.

355

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INS